MESSRS. PUTTASWAMI, NARASINGA RAO, KRISHNA RAO and others said that the matter was of an urgent and public importance, that the Chief Court had in their previous decisions expressed the view that they had no power to set aside such an order, that if the District Magistrate had passed an order under Section 46 it was illegal, but that the City Magistrate did it under the powers vested in him in Section 45 of the Police Regulation, that as such if this order was not set aside, even a co-operative meeting could not be held in the city and that the Assembly could not be deprived of its right to discuss this motion.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT invited the attention of the members of the House to the discussion on Page 1 of 13, Mysore Law Reports, on the authority of which the Chief Court had cancelled an order passed by a certain District Magistrate under Section 27 of the Mysore Police Rules (Section 45 of the Police Regulation) after issuing a notice and hearing arguments.

It was contended by MR. PUTTASWAMI and others that in the case referred to above, the District Magistrate acted without jurisdiction and that in the present case the City Magistrates had issued the order under Section-45 of the Police Regulation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Assembly might discuss the propriety or the impropriety of the policy behind that order, but not the correctness of that order.

MR. PUTTASWAMI was prepared to amend the motion accordingly.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the motion, as it stood, had to be disallowed.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA stated that although the Dewan's Address expressed great satisfaction on the increased revenues of the State with the prospect of considerable addition thereto as a result of the recommendations of the Butler Committee, he could not share that satisfaction unless the burden of taxation on the people was appreciably reduced. He was of opinion that, if the people should be satisfied, land revenue should be reduced, toll gates abolished and the Court Fee and Stamp Fee should be brought to their former level. At the present rate of the expenditure to the Government, he thought that any amount of increased

revenue would not be of real benefit to the people. The first duty of the Government was, in his opinion, to reduce the expenditure on establishments. He observed, for instance, that the Saklespur and Chikmagalur Sub-Division Officers had hardly an hour's work a day and if their work was an index of the work generally expected of all Sub-Division Officers in the State, he thought that a large reduction in the number of Sub-Division Officers was possible. Similarly, the posts of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner might be held by a single officer.

If the Administration Report could be any guide for judging the prosperity of a country, he thought that Mysore was growing poorer and poorer. The last Administration Report said that there were 1,000 insolvents in the State, 55 decrees wholly infructuous, and a large number of small cause decrees which could not be executed on account of the poverty of the people. As if this were not enough, there were 50,000 applications for 2,000 appointments. All these pointed, to his mind, that the country was suffering from the effects of unemployment and that the people were not getting adequate return from the large expenditure incurred by the Government. If, on the other hand, responsible Government were introduced immediately, this question would be the first to be forced on the attention of the Government for solution, and that was what the Labour Government had undertaken as soon as they took charge of the Government in England. He complained of the delay in the restoration of the minor tanks, sinking of the drinking water wells and the disposal of the darkhast applications. He pointed out an instance in his own case in which though the Dewan during his last visit to that part of the District issued an order for the restoration of a tank, nothing had been done. He thought in those circumstances, that if the administration should be efficient, the system of Government ought to be changed. He did not think that the economic condition of the country would improve until then.

He was of opinion that if the Police and the Judicial Departments should be kept efficient, recruitment rules should not be applied to these departments. The judiciary particularly should be quite independent of the executive. Appointments therein should not be on the communal basis and so long as communal squabbles prevailed, both the Judicial and the Police Departments which were primarily meant for the protection of life and property should be under the direction of Europeans. He emphatically thought that

fitness and efficiency alone should be the principle of recruitment and not communal considerations.

He brought to the notice of the Government that in some places in the Malnad there were toll gates practically for every 9 miles. He said that the toll gate at Chikenahalli should be abolished.

(Many other members from other districts also said that there were tolls even for 3 and 6 miles and that it was a great hardship to the people.)

Mr. K. T. Ssshaiya next pointed out that the Village Improvement Funds that were collected must be shown districtwar. Every officer from the Dewan downwards must take interest in the improvement of the villages and that every executive officer in the district should be made to see that he attempted to make at least one model village within his jurisdiction.

In regard to water supply to Belur town, he said that the municipality required about Rs. 20,000 and that, unless the Government came to their rescue, they could do nothing as the municipality had no other resources.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA stated that the prosperity of the budget must be judged from the condition of the villages. The price of foodstuffs was very high, land-tax was on the increase, after the introduction of the Village Panchayet Regulation although taxes were collected, no perceptible improvement was visible in the condition of the villages and the Government grant for village improvement was hardly sufficient.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs had to be collected by the Panchayets but that they collected only Rs. 8 lakhs this year and that if they had fully collected that amount, there would have been a larger allotment for this purpose.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA complained of the unduly large grant of one lakh of rupees that was being granted annually for the Mysore City Improvements, quite disproportionate to the small grant given for the Village Improvements in the whole State. He pressed for a more liberal allotment for the Village Improvements and for *hulbanni* and *amarayi* collections being made over to the Panchayets.

There were 5,000 villages with a population of 200 in each and in nearly 2,000 of them there were no drinking water wells. He therefore prayed that the provision for drinking water wells should be enhanced.

He further said that instead of increasing the grant for primary education, the Government had reduced it.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that his statement was incorrect, as the actual provision in the budget was Rs. 83,000 more than that of the previous year and included a special grant of Rs. 25,000 for the expansion of primary education.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, however, thought that there was no material increase to the provision under primary education.

He observed that while the Government sanctioned as much as Rs. 6 lakhs for steel manufacture and Iron Foundry in the Bhadravati Iron Works, in addition to the writing off of the assets to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores, there was no reason why such an important department like the primary education should not have merited more considerate treatment.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that increased provision had also been made under primary education as already stated.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the increased amount referred to came from the education cess funds and not from the general revenues.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA continuing said that instead of increasing the number of primary schools the department was reducing it. In spite of the fact that the Government got Rs. 10½ lakhs rebate from the Subsidy, they had not made material provision for nation-building departments. He enquired what the Government would have done if such a relief had not been received.

THE DEWAN replied that progress in certain directions would have had to be suspended.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA thought that such a contingency would not arise more especially as in addition to the 10½ lakhs referred to above, there was an improvement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Even with such a large recurring addition to the income, he failed to see why costly schemes like the Bhadravati should get more provision and primary education less and less. He also referred to the increasing expenditure on establishments in the railway department. He thought that there were too many officers in the local railway department than those in British India.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the pay of the officers of the Railway Department were much lower than those of officers with corresponding designations elsewhere.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA replied that the pay could not be the criterion, as Mysore was a small State and that it did not require so many costly officers.

Referring to the Irwin Canal, he said that there were Overseers and Sub-Engineers for every 5 miles. He did not think that such a large establishment was really necessary.

THE DEWAN replied that that was because the work was done on the *amani* system.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that compared to the grant, the percentage of expenditure on establishment was very small. He added that it was not the intention of Government to give unnecessary establishment.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA also urged for better representation of backward classes in the Police and Judicial Departments and opposed the policy of importing foreigners for the charge of these departments as suggested by Mr. K. T. Seshaiya.

He next suggested the planting of cocoanut trees all along the Canals where the conditions were suitable for the growth of these plants. This would bring an increased revenue to the State. He was of opinion that this would be more lucrative to Government than planting honge trees.

MR. MANJIAH said that the Dewan and the Members of Council should tour through the entire parts of the districts and know at first hand the requirements of the villagers. He thought that the staff of the Agricultural Department was quite insufficient and that arrangements should be made to see that Sericultural Inspectors gave all available help to the villagers interested in the sericultural industry.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH also referred to the inadequate provision for primary education. He was of opinion that there should be a Financial Member whose business should be to adequately distribute grants according to the importance of each department. In regard to the anticipated income from the sale of sites behind the Central Jail in Bangalore, he said that it had been put down at Rs. 1½ lakhs which was not however realised in the budget under consideration, and that the same had again been put down at Rs. 2 lakhs. He enquired whether there was any probability of this higher sum being realised.

Speaking about the budget in general, he said that it was based on mere anticipations and that if these anticipations were not realised there must be something to fall back .

upon. In the present budget, he saw no provision for such a contingency. For instance, the Kolar Gold Fields might fail at any time. Many such incomes of a temporary nature might also fail. In these circumstances, he thought that there was absolute necessity for maintaining a large reserve to be used whenever required. He also thought that such reserves might come in handy when there was difficulty to meet urgent commitments of Government. He was emphatically of opinion that no large commitments should be made by the Government without consulting the Assembly.

He criticised the policy of the Government in making an enhanced provision in the budget for the University.

THE DEWAN replied that it was mainly on account of the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH pointed out that, on a former occasion, Government had stated that there would be no very appreciable expenditure incurred on account of such transfer.

THE DEWAN replied that if the College had been located at Bangalore, the cost would have been even more than what was proposed to be incurred at present.

Referring to the Land Mortgage Bank, MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH observed that instead of appointing a separate officer for the work of the Land Mortgage Banks, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have been first consulted whether it was impossible for him to do the work himself. He failed to understand whether the Registrar himself had demanded the help that was given by the Government. He also observed that the necessity for such a new appointment had not been explained even in the explanatory memorandum.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government, on the other hand, had carried out the wishes of the Assembly in that matter.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH again failed to see what necessity there was to grant an addition of as much as Rs. 3 lakhs to the University.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the University sent a demand for Rs. 15 lakhs. It was however cut down to the figure shown in the Budget.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH pointed out that while the demand coming from the Director of Public Instruction for the increased grant for primary education did not meet with favour, the request of the University was readily granted. He invited the attention of Government to the comparative cost per head of University education and primary education.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that University education was necessarily expensive.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH referred to the comparative cost incurred by the Mysore University and other Indian Universities. He thought that Mysore University Professors had hardly a few hours work a week. He thought that University grant should be reduced. He also complained that the University budget which was used to be given to the members had not been given in the present session.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the original budget that was received from the University was returned for revision on the basis of the total grant proposed to be given and that the revised budget had not been submitted to Government yet.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that the Assembly should be given the usual privilege of criticising the University budget. He also wanted to know how the University could have provided for Rs. 15½ lakhs without previously consulting the Government.

THE DEWAN replied that the budget submitted to Government was the one discussed and passed by the Senate during the absence of Dr. Seal and on Dr. Seal's return the question was discussed and it was decided o reduce the grant.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH did not favour any large expenditure on the Agricultural Colony.

THE DEWAN replied that it was only an experimental measure proposed to be undertaken in the interests of the relief of unemployment.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH was of opinion that the scheme would not relieve unemployment at all. He criticised the scheme on the following grounds:—

(1) It provided for only 10 people with certain definite educational qualification.

(2) It is proposed to advance a sum of Rs. 10,500 to each candidate; if within a few years he left his job, there would be no guarantee of the repayment of the loan advanced to him.

(3) If the colony was established in one corner of the district, it would not materially benefit the people of other districts.

(4) There was no reason why the raiyats' money should be spent so largely for benefiting only a very small number of people.

(5) It could not be stated that Inspectors trained in the Agricultural College alone would be fit to take advantage of the colonisation scheme.

If, on the other hand, the candidate was prepared to invest Rs. 10,000 and Government promised to advance an equivalent amount after the former was spent, the scheme would have better chances of work. In these circumstances, he opposed the scheme.

At this stage, THE DEWAN invited Dr. Leslie C. Coleman to explain to the Assembly the main principles of the scheme.

SIR,

May I inform the members of this House that the scheme of an Agricultural Colony in Mysore should, in my opinion, be looked upon as a first instalment of many such colonies in the State? This scheme did not originate in my brain. It was first brought forward by the Agricultural and Experimental Union which is a body of leading agriculturists in the State associated with the Agricultural Department in carrying on agricultural experiments.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Which is that body? How many non-officials are there?

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—I think Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda can give information on these points. I may say that there are no official members, in the sense of their being appointed by Government. All the members pay entrance and annual fees and the large majority are not employed in any Government department. I may say again that this scheme was formulated by the Experimental Union. It was then placed before the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, and was there thoroughly discussed. It was later on discussed by the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference.

The object of the scheme, in my opinion, is not primarily to relieve unemployment. The object of the scheme, as it seems to me, should be in the first instance to ascertain whether the type of education we are giving in our Agricultural School is calculated to fit men better for the occupation of agriculture.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is not the education now given suitable?

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—We do not know definitely whether the education given here—not only education given here but also the education given in the agricultural schools all over the world—to young men is the very

best type of education to fit them for work as practical agriculturists and the only way we should test them is to ask them to go back to land. Unfortunately in the past we have, through the expansion of the Agricultural Department, been compelled to absorb a great majority of young men who have come out from our Agricultural School. Comparatively few of them have gone back to the land and of these, I must admit that some at least of them have not made a success though others, I am glad to say, have. I should be very glad to find out from a study of a number of these young men working more or less in close touch with me how their education could be improved. This appears to me particularly important at the present moment when there is an increasing demand for the establishment of an Agricultural Faculty in the University. The establishment of an Agricultural Faculty in the University will mean a considerable increase of expenditure of money and I for one would be averse to launching on any large expenditure on higher agricultural education until I was more or less sure that the type of education we are giving was really suited for fitting men for the real work of agriculture.

The second point I wish to urge is this. We have in the malnad especially large areas of land uncultivated. We have in the malnad also, unfortunately, conditions such that the development of agriculture is distinctly retarded. I can tell you that in one of the malnad districts—I give one example only—during the last year we have been able to sell only 25 ploughs while in one taluk of one maidan district, a Co-operative Society has sold 300 ploughs. So you will see a very marked difference in the development of agriculture in different parts of the State. That is not due to the difference in the staff that is in charge of the work. I think that the Agricultural Inspectors in the malnad districts are just as efficient as those in the maidan districts. In fact, they are interchanged. Invariably we find the work in the malnad taluks slowed down as compared with the work in the maidan taluks. I am particularly anxious to have intelligent young men in the malnad who are prepared to serve to create centres for the spread of agricultural improvement.

The third point is this : as you know we have a large number of irrigation schemes from which it is desired to derive the greatest benefits possible and I take it that the only way to derive greatest benefits from these schemes is by the development of the highest type of agriculture that

the conditions allow. Naturally we want to know what type of agriculture we can introduce. If we could, in connection with the Irwin Canal and other larger irrigation projects, set aside a certain area of land which could be devoted to this purpose, I think we shall have done a great deal towards the development of such tracts. These are the primary objects which lead me to support the scheme. I may say that in other parts of India somewhat similar schemes are being introduced. I was recently told by the Director of Agriculture in the Punjab that he proposed introducing a similar scheme in the canal areas of that province to test the ability of the young men trained in their agricultural colleges to stand on their own feet and to see whether the education they have obtained is of real value.

Now a question has been raised by Mr. D. S. Mallappa as to whether we do not know that our agricultural education is good. If you ask an average raiyat in Mysore, he will tell you that it is not practical and this view is by no means confined to Mysore or to India. I am myself the son of a farmer and I know when I was a boy these "book farmers," the men who went to agricultural colleges, were looked upon by the practical farmers with a certain amount of contempt. In recent years, conditions in Canada have changed very much. Gradually the "book farmer" has shown that he has obtained a training which will make him a much better agriculturist than he otherwise would have been. Personally I am not entirely satisfied with our agricultural education. I want to see in what way it could be improved. If we put our young men on their land and see actually how they use the knowledge they have gained, we can find out the mistakes that they are likely to make and can correct them.

A question has been raised as regards the concessions that are to be given to these young men ; and the suggestion has been made that these concessions are too generous. Unfortunately, I cannot take the members of this House to the area where it is proposed to establish this colony. If I could take you there, I believe, your opinion would be considerably altered. I may say that the area is covered with jungle and one who has had experience in clearing jungle will realise that the task ahead of these young men will not be an easy one. While the area is not in the heart of the malnad, Dr. Sweet's survey figures show that it is highly malarious. They will have climatic and malarial conditions to fight against. To induce our young men to

settle in such an area, we shall have to give them what some of you may call generous conditions.

A suggestion has been made that these young men are likely to run away and Government will not get their money back. I am not prepared to say that there is absolutely no risk whatever in the experiment. I take it that Government has run considerable risks in connection with concessions given for industrial development and it seems to me that they may well take some risks in connection with agricultural development also. In the first instance, I may point out that one of the conditions is that these young men must put down a certain sum of money. It is a question of Rs. 1,500. One of the conditions will be that, if at any time they do not fulfil the conditions that are laid down with regard to clearing the jungle and cultivating the land, the land can be resumed and they lose their Rs. 1,500. It seems to me the chances of losing that amount will act as a deterrent.

As regards the return of the money, I have made fairly careful local enquiries as to the value of lands in that area if it is cleared and brought under paddy cultivation. I find that the land at the present moment is selling anywhere from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 an acre. If you multiply the area of about 300 acres by Rs. 300 the land is already worth Rs. 90,000. Moreover, it is proposed to give the money only gradually. Therefore by the time the land is cleared it will be worth approximately as much as the amount of the loan that has been advanced. I may say that the probabilities are that the land will go up in future years to a value of at least Rs. 400 per acre.

It has been suggested that the number of men, it is proposed to take into the colony, is too small. I should be personally glad to increase it. From the sort of applications I have received up to the present moment, I am doubtful if we can get even 10 suitable men. I therefore think that it is useless to think of increasing the number in the colony. As regards the area, there are two things to be considered. In the first place the land has to be cleared and special inducements must be held out on that account. In the second place we have to consider the possibilities of co-operative effort more especially in connection with the utilisation of machinery. If we take, for example, sugarcane crushing machinery, the most economical unit for working such machinery would be about 100 acres of cane. To provide this amount of sugarcane per annum it would be necessary

to have 300 acres under irrigation. A co-operative scheme of this kind successfully worked would represent a very distinct step forward.

There is another question in connection with the colony scheme I should like to discuss. That is the use that could be made of this and similar colonies in the improving of the health conditions of malarial tracts.

We have at present an expert who is engaged in investigating the possibility of control of malaria. He wants to establish various centres where these measures can be tried. I am very anxious to have a centre where we can control people of the villages. It is very difficult to introduce control methods in an ordinary village in Mysore. In an agricultural colony we shall have the young men absolutely under our thumb and one of the conditions will be that we shall insist that the measures proposed by our expert should be given a good trial.

I approach a quasi-political point with much reluctance as I have always eschewed politics. I may point out however that I shall make every endeavour to see that different communities are represented in this colony. I am extremely anxious that this colony should not consist of any one community. And if through special concessions, there is hope of drawing in men of other communities, I shall be the first person to recommend such concessions to Government. I shall only be too glad to have associated with me non-official gentlemen in the settling of the details in regard to the colony. I do not think I am an unreasonable individual that if the Government should decide that more than one non-official should be associated with me I shall be personally delighted. I shall be glad to share the responsibility with any gentleman of this House.

(THE DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY gave a gist of Dr. Coleman's speech in Kannada.)

The House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS —(*Contd.*)

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that he was thankful to the Financial Secretary for issuing the Budget Memorandum giving a concise account of the budget position. But, in regard to the utilisation of reserves he said that the Memorandum showed that only 15 lakhs had been taken to balance the budget. Last year the Government said that

they had taken Rs. 10 lakhs and that figure was easily verifiable; but, from the budget presented this time, it looked to him as if the amount was much more than 15 lakhs.

In respect of the present budget, he said that the opening cash balance of Rs. 68·92 lakhs had been reduced to Rs. 51·81 lakhs. That showed that the Government were going to utilise a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs more. Again under Interest on Page 5 of the budget, while the Government budgeted for 5·90 lakhs, this year, they budgeted for only 4·73 lakhs during the previous year which showed that they had taken about a lakh for current expenditure. In addition to this, they had taken Interest on Famine Insurance Fund to the extent of a little over Rs. 3 lakhs. Hence it was clear to him that the Government had utilised over 33 lakhs in addition to about 3 lakhs out of Interest on Famine Insurance Fund.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the member had taken into consideration cash balance also which could not be said to be Reserve Fund.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH replied that it might mean anything. His point was that if the Government had stated the facts as they were, there was no kind of objection.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that what Mr. C. Narasimhiah called Reserve Fund had a definite signification, but that cash balance might not be called Reserve at all as there might be corresponding liabilities on it.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that the Government had only two items on hand, namely, ready cash, *i.e.*, cash balance and also temporary deposits. It looked to him that the Government had utilised money from both these items.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT drew the attention of the member to the classification of transactions into main divisions, Revenue, Capital, etc., mentioned on the first page of the Budget Memorandum. Revenue comprised all that was realised during the year on revenue account, as well as the expenditure chargeable to it, while Capital connoted the outlay on productive works financed from different sources. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was proposed to be drawn from Reserves for revenue expenditure. The point under discussion was that money was to be taken out of the cash balance. He admitted it, but said that it was not specifically for revenue purposes. The cash account was all one, the resultant of several transactions. He referred the member to Page 25 of the Budget Memorandum in which the top figures on the right hand side

represented expenditure against total revenue which included 15 lakhs taken from the Reserve The entries lower down represented the amount of expenditure on capital works for which a sum of Rs. 93 lakhs was provided during the year and the net outgoings under Debt, Deposits and Advances. The capital expenditure would be financed from different sources, such as Interest on Mysore Railway Loan, Sinking Fund Investments, accretions to Savings Bank Deposit, Insurance Fund, Reserve Funds, etc., and possibly from the cash balance, if in excess of treasury requirements. The cash balance could not be taken as representing the revenue of the year at all. It might be drawn for purposes of capital or revenue or for payment of a debt. To give a homely example, in a household a man might get money from the sale of his land, from the cultivation of land and from various other sources; but, it would not be possible to say exactly what portion of his cash balance on any particular date came from which source unless he kept each item of receipt and the expenditure to be met out of it separate. This was not practicable in any family. The cash would be all one and the ledger, if maintained, would show the receipt and expenditure under the individual items. The same was the case in State finance also.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH did not appear to be satisfied with the above explanation and was still putting some questions.

THE DEWAN said that it was a matter which the general body of members could not readily understand and it would be well if Mr. C. Narasimhiah could have a talk with the Financial Secretary and if he was not still convinced, bring the matter again before the House the next day.

MR. NARASIMHIAH next pointed out that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Interest on the Famine Insurance Fund had been included under Revenue, against the policy hitherto adopted by the Government who always said that Famine Insurance Fund and its interest was sacred and was not available for revenue expenditure. He therefore thought that the Government had adopted a different policy during the year.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the object was to bring it to the Irrigation Fund by first transferring it to the revenue account.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH was inclined to think that the Government resorted to this procedure to cover up the deficit in the Interest account. He thought that this was a wrong policy.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained that the budget involved no change in the policy of utilising the Interest on Famine Insurance Fund for irrigation expenditure. The receipt was proposed to be directly transferred in the budget to the Irrigation Fund. The transaction was hitherto shown as a deduct entry under Irrigation Works; *i.e.*, by charging a portion of the outlay to the current interest on Famine Reserve. Under the new arrangement a minimum annual provision of Rs. 10 lakhs had to be made for outlay on irrigation works from General Revenues including the interest on the Famine Reserve and it was considered that there was no need for showing separately the portion of the expenditure chargeable to the interest on Famine Insurance Fund.

He repudiated the statement that the procedure was adopted to cover up the deficit under Interest. This was not borne out by facts. The rise under interest receipts in the current year (1928-29) was partly due to a change in the system of accounts in regard to the exhibition of the equated payments of land improvement loans, adopted on the advice of the Comptroller to Government with a view to a clearer presentation of the receipts on account of principal and interest. Short-term deposits of surplus cash balances yielded interest better than the budget anticipations. The budget is framed on the usual basis not taking into account the two special features above referred to.

MR. PUTTASWAMY enquired whether such a presentation would not give an idea that there appeared a loss under Interest and in order to cover it, the new procedure was resorted to.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the object of the Government was not so, as explained by him already.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the Birur-Shimoga line, MR. C. NARASIMHIAH thought that the proposal to use 50 lbs. rails instead of 60 lbs. would not be profitable in the long run when heavy engines would be required to run on that line.

THE AGENT, MYSORE RAILWAYS, said that there was no difficulty in running heavy engines with 50 lbs. railway.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that, in any case, the Government should not be guided by a shortsighted policy and that it was better to spend a larger amount if it would be useful in the long run.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government

thought that 50 lbs. rails were quite sufficient, considering the traffic on that line.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH observed that there were no suitable roads in Hunsur, and Heggaddevankote, more particularly from Gaddige to Bhimanahalli and another from Hampapura, that the District Board had prepared a budget for Rs. 32,000 and that if the Government could give Rs. 20,000 more, the work could be taken on hand. He also wanted provision to be made for the construction of the bridge at Akkihebbal.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the District Board had agreed to float a loan for financing the Government share of outlay and make over that money including its own quota to Government for the construction of the bridge and that as soon as the money was placed at their disposal Government would take up the question.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA CHETTY pointed out that reserves were getting thinner and thinner every year and that a good financial policy required that they should be increased every year, for being utilised only in times of stress and absolute necessity.

Referring to the Excise Department, he observed that the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 for the Bangalore Temperance Federation should be increased to at least Rs. 10,000 in view of the necessity for temperance reform, and that greater facilities should be given by the Government for eradicating the drink evil in the State.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that greater facilities would be given if there should be propaganda work in that direction.

Referring to the new plantations of date trees, MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that it did not show that the Government were anxious to stop the drink evil.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that until the day for prohibition arrived, the activities of the Department could not be stopped.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that a beginning should be made to reduce the income from Excise and that a separate fund should be started to which a certain amount should be credited every year, so that in time, the interest therefrom might go towards the loss of revenue from the abolition of the Excise Department.

He deplored the fact that no adequate grant for expansion of primary education in rural areas was provided in the budget, in spite of the reiterated demands of the members

both in the Assembly and in the Legislative Council. He pointed out that expenditure on primary education should be the first charge on the revenues of the State.

He next observed that the provision for rural education was very inadequate and that it should be increased to at least Rs. 2,00,000.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 90,000 made for equipment of primary and middle schools, he pointed out that in the absence of details for the distribution of the grant, he had to construe that only very meagre sum went towards the equipment of primary schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was not so and that nearly a sum of Rs. 80,000 went towards the equipment of primary schools.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that the provision of Rs. 1,54,000 for rural reconstruction was very meagre in view of the fact that every Village Panchayet would get only a few rupees after distribution and that it was hardly sufficient to make any reconstruction work. He therefore desired that the grant should be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs.

He considered that the provision for Malnad Improvements was very inadequate. As most of the money was spent towards establishment, only a sum of about Rs. 50,000 would be left for being utilised towards improvements. He further pointed out that there was no adequate supply of quinine in malnad parts, such as Mudgere Taluk, and as most of the people in the malnad suffered from malarial poison, it was highly desirable that the provision should be increased by at least Rs. 50,000.

Referring to the grants for the Bhadravati Iron Works, he pointed out that there was no necessity to incur any more expenditure on the development of the foundry and steel manufacture in view of the fact that there was no market for the kind of steel produced there and that the expectation of any profit from the Works was a far-fetched idea. He wanted that the concern should be converted into a Joint Stock Company.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the conversion of the concern into a Joint-Stock Company as proposed was not possible, as he doubted whether any private persons would be forthcoming to purchase the concern.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY pointed out that in the matter of promotion to the Amildari grade, no adequate representation was given to the non-Brahmin community. He desired that there should be at least 75 per cent representation of the

non-Brahmin community in the Amildari. If this was not possible by means of promotions, at least by direct recruitment the required percentage should be reached.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it could not be done.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY opposed the idea of importing foreign officers into the State for higher appointments, and said that it should be the duty of the Government to protect the children of the soil and not to give them over to foreigners.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO pointed out that there were 4 salient features in the present year's budget, namely, the constitution of a Road Fund to provide adequate funds for carrying on ordered programmes of road maintenance and development, the fixing of the Government grant for Irrigation Works at Rs. 10 lakhs per annum from 1929-30, the formation of a special reserve fund for stabilising the sandal revenue and the introduction of the scheme of compassionate gratuities, which especially was a very laudable one.

He was of opinion that the provision for the improvement of minor municipalities was very inadequate. He was supported by Mr. Banumiah who also pointed out that even if Rs. 4 lakhs were provided for the improvement of minor municipalities, the amount would not be sufficient.

THE DEWAN replied that he wished he could give more grants towards the improvement of minor municipalities.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO observed that, consequent on the establishment of a court at Mandya recently, there appeared a necessity for building more houses there, and in regard to this, he desired that only the actual cost of the sites should be taken from intending builders of houses.

THE DEWAN said that the Government would be glad to look into the matter.

Referring to the provision for increased pay to the Chief Judge, MR. B NARSINGA RAO observed that, on principle, the idea of increasing the pay of the Chief Judge after appointing him first on a lower pay was open to objection. He desired that if it were considered that he should be given a larger salary, once for all the pay of the post might be fixed, as also the term. This was not the first time he dwelt on the subject. He remarked that the policy of enhancing the pay now and then was not consistent with the principles of judicial independence.

MR. VEMA REDDY observed that the introduction of the system of Record of Rights should be speeded up and that the system should be extended to Malur Taluk this year alone.

He reiterated his request for granting remissions in the Kolar District. Finally he said that as much relief as possible should be given to the raiyats and their difficulties minimised.

He wanted that the Education Cess levied for the spread of primary education should in entirety be given away for expenditure in that direction as that was the original object with which the cess was levied.

Referring to the provision of University Education, he was of opinion that it should be curtailed inasmuch as no practical benefit was derived therefrom by the raiyats whose money it was that was spent so lavishly. He pointed out that there were a good number of graduates without employment and that it was not necessary to spend more money on higher education. He desired that as much money as possible should be given for primary education for girls.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that although the object was a laudable one, yet he thought no girls would be forthcoming to receive primary education.

Continuing, MR. VEMA REDDY said that Malur should be provided with electric lights.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day.